

# ABUSE RESEARCH

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## Child Abuse

Lowthian E, Moore G, Evans A, et al.

**Receipt of social services intervention in childhood, educational attainment and emergency hospital admissions: longitudinal analyses of national administrative health, social care, and education data in Wales, UK.**

BMC Public Health. 2024;24(1):2912. PMID: [39434058](#)

Using linked databases for Wales, UK, for children and household members (N = 30,439) across four different groups: [1] no social care intervention; [2] children in need but not in care; [3] children on the Child Protection Register but not in care; [4] children in care - i.e. removed from the family home and looked after by the local authority, "All groups of children in receipt of social services intervention are at risk for higher hospital admissions and lower educational attainment compared to children with no experience of social care intervention...there is a need for policy and practice to focus on all three groups, not just those in out-of-home care, to ensure the needs of those still at home are properly met."

Helton JJ, Hong JS, Kong V.

**Bullying victimisation and perpetration of foster and kinship youth in the USA.**

Inj Prev. 2024 Oct 2:ip-2024-045294. PMID: [39358040](#)

From a large US children's health survey looking at bullying, "Pre-COVID-19, 69% of foster youth were victimised compared with 44% of kinship and 48% of birth-family youth, and 57% of foster youth perpetrated compared with 21% of kinship and 20% of birth-family youth. During COVID-19, the relative risk of both victimisation and perpetration flipped between groups...Foster youth are at high risk for victimisation and perpetration compared with youth living with kinship or birth families. Results indicate that prevention efforts in school settings may be the most effective."

Yates P, Mullins E, Adams A, Kewley S.

**Sibling sexual abuse: What do we know? What do we need to know? Stage 1 analysis of a 2-stage scoping review.**

Child Abuse Negl. 2024;107076. PMID: [39389848](#)

"While poorly and inconsistently defined, sibling sexual abuse is a common form of child sexual abuse with significant consequences for the whole family. It may involve children of any age and sex, entail the full range of sexual behaviours, and can take place in families from across the socioeconomic spectrum. Disclosure is uncommon during childhood...Official records are likely to under-report the frequency and duration of the abuse...This paper...presents key findings as well as a summary of practice and research recommendations."

Lewin T, Black B, Socolof M, Talmon A.

**The parental experience and emotional response to sibling sexual abuse: When a parent's most valuable gift becomes a source of trauma.**

Child Abuse Negl. 2024;107079. PMID: [39379195](#)

From an online survey of 58 participants "who identify as a parent of a child who was sexually abused by a sibling, a child who sexually harmed a sibling, or both...results recognize the unique trauma experienced by parents where sibling sexual abuse occurred in their family. It acknowledges the crucial need for clinicians, professionals, family and friends to support parents during this time in order that they can best support their children and family."

Westphaln KK, Clark L, Watts C, et al.

**Parents with disabilities, mandated reporting, and nursing: A scoping review.**

Nurs Outlook. 2024;72(6):102305. PMID: [39442241](#)

"Many nurses report feeling underprepared and insecure about the mandated reporting of concern for child maltreatment, which is further compounded by parental disability." This review found "sparse evidence and guidance to help nurses navigate mandated reporting of child abuse in families with parental disability". Authors identify "opportunities to inform research, policy, and practice".

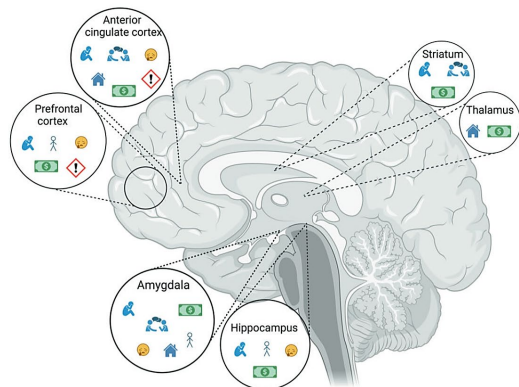
# Adult Manifestations of Child Abuse

Vaidya N, Marquand AF, Nees F, Siehl S, Schumann G.

## The impact of psychosocial adversity on brain and behaviour: an overview of existing knowledge and directions for future research.

Mol Psychiatry. 2024;29(10):3245-67. PMID: [38658773](#)

“In this review, we explore the effects of adversity on brain's structure and function and its implications for brain development, adaptation, and the emergence of mental health disorders. We are focusing on adverse events that emerge from the immediate surroundings of an individual, i.e., microenvironment. They include childhood maltreatment, peer victimisation, social isolation, affective loss, domestic conflict, and poverty. We also take into consideration exposure to environmental toxins...different types of adversity may share common underlying mechanisms while also exhibiting unique pathways. However, they are often studied in isolation, limiting our understanding of their combined effects and the interconnected nature of their impact...This review provides a background for future research, highlighting the importance of understanding the cumulative impact of various adversities.”



Child maltreatment Peer victimization Loneliness Affective loss Domestic conflict Poverty Toxins

Moran P, Chandler A, Dudgeon P, et al.

## The Lancet Commission on self-harm.

Lancet. 2024;404(10461):1445-92. PMID: [39395434](#)

“Self-harm refers to intentional self-poisoning or injury, irrespective of apparent purpose, and can take many forms, including overdoses of medication, ingestion of harmful substances, cutting, burning, or punching. The focus of this Commission is on non-fatal self-harm...Self-harm is a behaviour, not a psychiatric diagnosis, with a wide variety of underlying causes and contributing

factors...we set out to integrate missing perspectives about self-harm from across the world alongside existing mainstream scientific knowledge, with the aim of...improving the treatment of people who self-harm internationally.”

Infurna MR, Fazio L, Bevacqua E, et al.

## Understanding the relationship between childhood emotional abuse and neglect and psychological distress in pregnant women: the role of prenatal attachment.

BMC psychology. 2024;12(1):520. PMID: [39354645](#)

“The transition to motherhood is a sensitive period, particularly for women who have experienced abuse and neglect during childhood. These experiences may negatively impact a woman's disposition to emotionally and behaviorally engage in the formation of a bond with their unborn baby. These results may have important prevention and clinical implications.”

Sher-Censor E, Feniger-Schaal R, Slonim M, Koren-Karie N.  
**Effects of adverse childhood experiences on observed parenting and children's behavior problems among Jewish and Arab Muslim families in Israel.**

Dev Psychopathol. 2024:1-11. PMID: [39363733](#)

In this Israeli study of 232 non-ultra-orthodox Jewish, ultra-orthodox Jewish, and Arab Muslim mothers with median age of a child 18 months, for all groups, maternal ACEs were directly associated with decreased maternal sensitivity. Mothers' ACEs were indirectly associated with more behavior problems in children through mothers' higher psychological distress...Findings emphasize the significant role ACEs play in early mother-child relationships. The importance of including ACE assessment in research and practice with families of infants and toddlers is discussed.”

Walker-Mao C, Farewell CV, Nagle-Yang S, et al.

## Adverse childhood experiences predict anxiety during postpartum and early childhood parenting.

J Psychosom Obstet Gynaecol. 2024;45(1):2410203. PMID: [39431449](#)

“Perinatal anxiety disorders (PAD) affect one in five pregnant/postpartum people and are associated with adverse maternal and child health outcomes...mothers reporting four or more ACEs had significantly higher levels of anxiety than those reporting less than four ACEs...Our findings support screening for and addressing maternal ACEs early in obstetric care and well-child visits through trauma-informed, strengths-based approaches that promote maternal, child, and intergenerational well-being.”

Senaratne DNS, Koponen M, Barnett KN, et al.

**Impact of adverse childhood experiences on analgesia-related outcomes: a systematic review.**

Br J Anaesth. 2024 Oct 21:S0007-0912(24)00568-3. PMID: [39438213](#)

From a research review on the association between ACEs and pain medication (analgesics), “No studies assessed the effect of ACE exposure on the potential benefits of analgesics. ACE exposure was associated with greater use of analgesic medication, higher incidence of analgesic medication side-effects, greater risk and severity of substance misuse, greater risk of drug overdose, and greater risk of attempted suicide in opioid dependency.”

## Adolescents

Kemp L, Elcombe E, Blythe S, Grace R, Donohoe K, Sege R.

**The Impact of Positive and Adverse Experiences in Adolescence on Health and Wellbeing Outcomes in Early Adulthood.**

Int J Environ Res Public Health. 2024;21(9). PMID: [39338030](#)

From a long-term study of Australian youth, a higher number of adverse youth experiences (AYEs) was associated with poorer health, education, and employment outcomes. Participants with higher positive youth experiences had significantly greater odds of better general and mental health outcomes, even after accounting for AYEes, but not for employment or education outcomes. “Reducing adverse experiences and environments and increasing positive ones during adolescence could enhance adult wellbeing.”

Swedo EA, Pampati S, Anderson KN, et al.

**Adverse Childhood Experiences and Health Conditions and Risk Behaviors Among High School Students.**

MMWR Suppl. 2024;73(4):39-50. PMID: [39378222](#)

From a large national US study of high school students, “ACEs were common, with approximately three in four students (76.1%) experiencing one or more ACEs and approximately one in five students (18.5%) experiencing four or more ACEs. The most common ACEs were emotional abuse (61.5%), physical abuse (31.8%), and household poor mental health (28.4%). Students who identified as female; American Indian or Alaska Native; multiracial; or gay or lesbian, bisexual, questioning, experienced the highest number of ACEs. Population-attributable fractions associated with experiencing ACEs were highest for suicide attempts (89.4%), seriously considering attempting suicide (85.4%), and prescription opioid misuse (84.3%). ACEs contribute

substantially to numerous health conditions and risk behaviors in adolescence.”

Swedo EA, Anderson KN, Okwori G, DePadilla, et al.

**Adolescents' Adverse Childhood Experiences, Poor Mental Health, and Substance Use During the COVID-19 Pandemic.**

J Adolesc Health. 2024 Sep 28:S1054-139X(24)00391-4.

PMID: [39352358](#)

From a 2021 national survey, “Use of all substances was higher among adolescents with ACEs, particularly those who experienced both ACEs and poor mental health. Prevalence of substance use was especially high among adolescents exposed to any sexual violence or physical dating violence. Compared to adolescents without ACEs, a higher percentage of adolescents with 4+ ACEs reported current use of alcohol (adjusted prevalence ratio [aPR], 5.32), marijuana (aPR, 5.86), misuse of prescription pain medications (aPR, 8.82), binge drinking (aPR, 7.70), and increased alcohol (aPR, 6.54) or drug (aPR, 7.09) use during the pandemic.”

Judd J, Pilkington RM, Malvaso C, et al.

**Mental health-related hospitalisations of adolescents and their contact with child protection services to age 11 years, South Australia: a whole-of-population descriptive study.**

Med J Aust. 2024 Nov 18;221(10):540-545. PMID: [39433873](#)

Of 175,115 adolescents born during 1991-1999, 3.2% had been hospitalised with mental health conditions, and 15.5% had histories of contact with child protection services...About 45% of mental health-related hospitalisations of 12-17-year-old adolescents were of people who had had contact with CPS by age 11...The trauma associated with a history of child protection...should be considered when adolescents are hospitalised with mental health conditions.

Graham LM, Kafka JM, AbiNader MA.

**Co-occurrence of Intimate Partner Violence and Suicide Mortality Among Adolescents and Young Adults in the US.**

J Adolesc Health. 2024 Oct 25:S1054-139X(24)00453-1.

PMID: [39453344](#)

Using data from the US National Violent Death Reporting System for IPV-related suicides up through age 24 (882 out of all 15,430 suicides), “Among IPV-related suicides, most decedents were male (n = 651) and were described as IPV perpetrators. Physical IPV was most frequently reported. Compared to decedents with a history of IPV perpetration, decedents with a history of IPV victimization (n = 81) were more often female and younger...Future research should explore the relationship between IPV perpetration and suicide and potential impacts on surviving partners.”

Randell KA, Masonbrink AR, Hunt J, et al.

### **Adolescent Relationship Abuse Among Hospitalized Adolescents.**

Acad Pediatr. 2024 Sep 26:102577. PMID: [39341382](#)

From a convenience sample of youth aged 14-25 years hospitalized in medical/surgical units at two Midwest children's hospitals, "Among 324 participants, 72.5% reported dating and, among those with history of dating, 17% reported one or more types of ARA [adolescent relationship abuse]...There was no difference in likelihood of dating and ARA between those with and without a chronic health condition. Approximately half felt it is helpful for clinicians to discuss dating relationships with adolescents (58.6%) and acceptable to do this during a hospitalization (50.6%)...Hospitalization may represent a unique opportunity to support healthy AYA dating relationships. Further work is needed to further explore acceptability and feasibility of such interventions."

## Domestic Violence – Effects on Children

D'Angelo DV, Kapaya M, Swedo EA, et al.

### **Physical Intimate Partner Violence and Increased Partner Aggression During Pregnancy During the COVID-19 Pandemic: Results From the Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System.**

Public Health Rep. 2024:333549241278631. PMID: [39342451](#)

From a national study in 2020, "Among 14 154 respondents, 1.6% reported physical IPV during pregnancy, and 3.1% reported increased aggression by a husband or partner due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Respondents experiencing any economic, housing, or childcare COVID-19-related stressors reported approximately twice the prevalence of both types of violence as compared with those without COVID-19-related stressors. Physical IPV and increased aggression were associated with a higher prevalence of postpartum depressive symptoms, and postpartum cigarette smoking. Physical IPV was associated with a lower prevalence of attending postpartum care visits. Our findings support the need for ongoing efforts to prevent IPV during pregnancy and to ensure the availability of resources during public health emergencies."

Folk JB, Valencia-Ayala C, Holloway ED, et al.

### **Feasibility and Acceptability of a Family-Based Telehealth Intervention for Families Impacted by the Child Welfare System: Formative Mixed Methods Evaluation.**

JMIR formative research. 2024;8:e57939. PMID: [39405104](#)

"An open trial of the Family Telehealth Project, a skills-based telehealth intervention for families impacted by the child welfare system, suggests high levels of intervention feasibility and acceptability. Participants noted improvements in areas often hindered by the impacts of trauma and family separation: communication and affect management. Perceptions of the intervention were positive overall for both teens and caregivers. The Family Telehealth Project shows promise in addressing the gaps in behavioral health access for systems-impacted families."

Mielityinen LA, Ellonen N, Fagerlund M.

### **Is Physical Intimate Partner Violence a Risk Factor for Physical Child Maltreatment in a Nationally Representative Sample of Finnish School Children?**

J Interpers Violence. 2024:8862605241289476. PMID: [39440921](#)

From a nationally representative sample of 12 to 13 and 15- to 16-year-old Finnish children ( $N = 6,825$ ), a country where corporal punishment is prohibited by law, "Around 47.3% of the children who had been exposed to pIPV [physical IPV of caregivers] had also experienced physical child maltreatment [pCM] during the past year, whereas 6.7% of those who had not been exposed to pIPV reported pCM. Children exposed to pIPV were almost three times more likely to experience pCM than children who were not exposed to pIPV. The connection remained statistically significant after controlling for other risk factors."

Falke M.

### **The Basics of Trauma-Informed Care in the NICU.**

Neonatal network. 2024;43(5):323-9. PMID: [39433341](#)

"The impact of trauma in the NICU [neonatal = newborn ICU] extends beyond the immediate medical implications, affecting the long-term well-being of both neonates and their families. For neonates, trauma can disrupt early brain development, impair self-regulation abilities, and increase the risk of behavioral and emotional difficulties later in life...By recognizing the sources of trauma and implementing trauma-informed care practices, NICU professionals can mitigate its effects, promote resilience, and foster healing in this vulnerable population."

## Domestic Violence – Physical Health

Bista S, Duffy B, Michaels NL.

### Characterising fire or burn-related fatalities in the USA using the National Violent Death Reporting System, 2003-2020.

Inj Prev. 2024 Oct 23;ip-2024-045338. PMID: [39442947](#)

“Intentional fire or burn-related deaths are rare in the USA compared with some countries, but do occur...Among 4395 victims, most were male (64.6%), non-Hispanic white (60.8%) and 20-64 years old (72.7%). Deaths by suicide were most common (38.9%), followed by homicides (32.6%) and undetermined deaths (28.5%). Current mental health (53.4%) and substance use problems (15.0%) were common among suicide deaths. One-half (49.8%) of homicide deaths were precipitated by another crime and 19.5% were related to intimate partner violence.”

Donaldson AE, Ravono A, Hurren E, et al.

### An exploration of frontline health professional's current understanding of non-fatal strangulation.

J Adv Nurs. 2024 Dec;80(12):5090-5101. PMID: [38973238](#)

From an anonymous online survey of 103 New Zealand frontline health professionals (nurses, doctors, paramedics, midwives), “51.1% of health professionals do not ask about strangulation routinely and 59% of health professionals reported receiving no formal education or professional development on NFS [non-fatal strangulation] to enhance their knowledge or inform clinical practice. No health professionals identified mild traumatic brain injury as a consequence or sign of strangulation, nor did they identify an understanding that 50% of people may have no visible injuries after being strangled...Findings suggest that frontline health professionals [from this study] lack the confidence, skills and education needed to meet medical obligations to their patients.”

## Domestic Violence – Mental Health

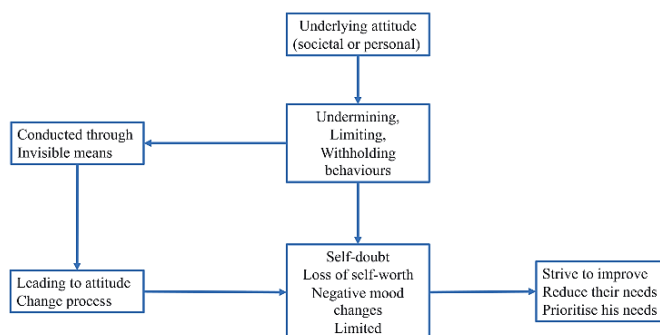
Parkinson R, Jong ST, Hanson S.

### Subtle or Covert Abuse Within Intimate Partner Relationships: A Scoping Review.

Trauma Violence Abuse. 2024;15248380241268643. PMID: [39383892](#)

This research review of subtle or covert abuse [SCA] suggests that SCA may be the most damaging of all abuses. Research includes descriptions such as undermine, discount, isolate; invading spaces,

creating insecurity, confinement to a traditional role, exercising control, underestimating; and



manipulation, intimidation, loss of respect.

Mellar BM, Fanslow JL, Gulliver PJ, McIntosh TKD.

### Economic Abuse by An Intimate Partner and Its Associations with Women's Socioeconomic Status and Mental Health.

J Interpers Violence. 2024;39(21-22):4415-37. PMID: [39380255](#)

Of 1,431 ever-partnered New Zealand women, 15% experienced any economic abuse, with the most prevalent act "refused to give money for household expenses," reported by 8.8%. “Women who experienced economic abuse presented increased risk for poor mental health (adjusted odds ratios ranging from 2.59 for poor mental health to 4.89 for having a diagnosed health mental health condition) and financial insecurity outcomes (AORs ranging from 3.09 for receiving government benefits to 4.72 for experiencing food insecurity) compared with women who experienced no IPV or women who had experienced any IPV excluding economic abuse...economic abuse may compound effects of IPV...Implementing wider forms of safety planning that address issues of economic independence and security, and social support are needed to augment plans that focus on physical safety.”

## Elder/Dependent Adult Abuse

Moray J, Lichtenberg PA.

### Cross-Validation of the Financial Exploitation Vulnerability Scale.

Clinical gerontologist. 2024;1-10. PMID: [39352493](#)

“FEVS [Financial Exploitation Vulnerability Scale] is an evidence-based tool for identifying exploitation and is accessible to many professionals working with older adults.”

Marrs SA, Yelvington M, Rhodes A, et al.  
**An Exploration of the Knowledge and Current Practices of Frontline Workers Regarding Elder Abuse.**  
Journal of applied gerontology. 2024;7334648241274906.  
PMID: [39432755](#)

From a small US study “Our data highlighted the need for increased training on elder abuse...factors specific to an individual that might make them vulnerable to or tolerant of abuse; this included social isolation and psychological factors such as fear, guilt, and denial. Factors that placed some at greater risk of committing elder abuse included caregiver burnout and financial distress...ageism was present...participants expressed a strong belief that older adults are not valued by society. It is possible that society-at-large does not intentionally deny resources and services that support the safety of older adults, but is the result of their collective implicit and negative bias toward older adults.”

Hoffman LC.  
**The Current State of U.S. Regulation of Electronic Monitoring to Combat Elder Abuse and Its Future.**

J Law Med Ethics. 2023;51(3):708-716. PMID: [38088606](#)  
“The incidence of elder abuse has led to a growing trend of states taking various methods to regulate the use of electronic monitoring in institutional settings through programs, guidelines, regulations, and laws. This article attempts to evaluate how the regulation of electronic monitoring has evolved and may be advanced in the future.”

## Sexual Assault

Westman J, Keller E.  
**Lessons in Sexual Assault and Violence: A Scoping Review of Undergraduate Nursing Education.**

J Nurs Educ. 2024;63(10):665-70. PMID: [39388472](#)  
“More than half of women and one third of men have experienced sexual violence in their lifetime...Despite the importance and prevalence of sexual assault, limited educational content is provided in undergraduate nursing schools. Results urge implementing educational didactic, simulation, and clinical placement opportunities to improve nursing students' knowledge.”

Mahon C, Dooley B, O'Reilly A, Fitzgerald A.  
**Socioecological Risk and Protective Factors for Sexual Victimization in Post-Secondary Students in Ireland.**

J Interpers Violence. 2024;39(21-22):4356-86. PMID: [38456476](#)

Of 8,288 Irish post-secondary students, 69% female, aged 18 to 25 years, “Approximately 25% of females and 10% of males reported being forced/pressured to have sex, whereas 55% of females and 23% of males reported being touched in a sexual manner without consent...Parental conflict, sexual initiation, depressive symptoms, older age, and an avoidant coping style significantly predicted being forced/pressured to have sex, whereas being bullied and engaging in problem drinking were unique predictors of being touched sexually without consent.”

Luu N, Drollinger T, Lafreniere KC.  
**#WhyIDidntReport my sexual violence and its effect on social support.**

Cult Health Sex. 2024;1-15. PMID: [39368964](#)  
“An analysis of social media posts using the #WhyIDidntReport hashtag reveals six themes regarding the reasons why survivors of sexual violence do not report the incident to health or social organisations such as police or supervisors... three themes reflect survivors who did not report because of external reasons (e.g. victim blaming by the police or other institutions; minimisation of the seriousness of the crime; and reporting costs)... three themes reflect internal reasons (e.g. self-blame, protecting others, and naivety).” Survivors who did not report sexual violence because of external reasons received significantly more social support in the form of shares and likes than those who did not report because of internal reasons. “Reasons why survivors do not report sexual violence are impactful because they change perceptions of victimhood and level of support.”

Tillewein H, Cox D.  
**Investigating the Implications of Sexual Assaults with Ride-Sharing: A Call for Research.**

J Interpers Violence. 2024;39(21-22):4489-97. PMID: [38440803](#)  
“Sexual assaults have been increasing among ride-share companies [Uber - 2,936 sexual assault incidences in 2017 and 3,045 in 2018; Lyft, - 1,096 sexual assault incidences in 2017, 1,255 in 2018 and 1,807 in 2019] where the majority of sexual assaults are from the driver being the aggressor. This manuscript investigates sexual assaults from two ride-share companies and the policies/procedures in place to prevent sexual assaults...There is a call for research to investigate more in-depth the sexual assaults that have occurred including demographic data, geographic location, global positioning system failure, and the effectiveness of the criminal background checks.”

# Human Trafficking

Panda P, Deng Y, Fang A, Ward V, Wang E, Newberry J, et al. **Increased Emergency Department Identification of Young People Experiencing Trafficking During the COVID-19 Pandemic: An Interrupted Time-Series Analysis.**

Public Health Rep. 2024;333549241279662. PMID: [39344051](#)

“We performed an interrupted time-series analysis using the Pediatric Health Information System database, which includes data from 49 US children's hospitals, to determine differences in rates of trafficked young people identified in pediatric EDs before and during the COVID-19 pandemic...We found a 1.92-fold increase in the incidence rate of identified trafficked young people at the start of the COVID-19 pandemic in March 2020, followed by a decrease over time...should alert pediatric ED providers to the opportunity to identify and provide services for trafficked young people as an important part of improving preparedness for future disease outbreaks.”

# LGBTQ Concerns

Tran NK, Lett E, Cassese B, et al.

**Conversion practice recall and mental health symptoms in sexual and gender minority adults in the USA: a cross-sectional study.**

The Lancet Psychiatry. 2024;11(11):879-89. PMID: [39362229](#)

Using data from the PRIDE study, “149 (3.4%) participants reported sexual orientation-related conversion practice alone, 43 (1.0%) reported gender identity-related conversion practice alone, and 42 (1.0%) reported both.” Either or both practices were variously significantly associated with higher levels of depression, anxiety, and PTSD.

# Race/Cultural Concerns

McKinnon, II, Krause KH, Suarez NA, et al.

**Experiences of Racism in School and Associations with Mental Health, Suicide Risk, and Substance Use Among High School Students - Youth Risk Behavior Survey, United States, 2023.**

MMWR Suppl. 2024;73(4):31-8. PMID: [39378188](#)

“In 2023, approximately one in three high school students (31.5%) said that they had ever experienced racism in school. Reported experiences of racism were most prevalent among Asian (56.9%), multiracial (48.8%), and Black or African

American (Black) (45.9%) students and least prevalent among White students (17.3%). Black and Hispanic or Latino (Hispanic) students who reported experiencing racism had a higher prevalence of all health risk behaviors and experiences investigated, including indicators of poor mental health, suicide risk, and substance use compared with students of their racial and ethnic group who reported never experiencing racism...Among students of color, including AI/AN, Asian, Black, Hispanic, and multiracial students, the prevalence of seriously considering and attempting suicide was more than two times higher among students who ever experienced racism compared with those who never experienced racism.”

Osman M, Williams MT, Alftieh A.

**State of the Science on Racial Microaggressions.**

Behav Ther. 2024;55(6):1172-88. PMID: [39443060](#)

“Many initial assumptions about the nature of microaggressions have been found to be incorrect, as we now know that racial microaggressions are neither subtle nor invisible, and in fact they are psychologically harmful, constituting a form of aggressive behavior. As such, it is critical that we redouble our efforts at finding solutions to increase awareness, reduce the prevalence of microaggressions, and help those who have suffered as a result of them...This state of the science review addresses racial microaggressions by reviewing the concept, validated measures, physical and mental health impacts, critiques and misinformation, recommended strategies and interventions, and clinical implications.’

Finley AJ, Baldwin CL, Hebringer TM, et al.

**Differences in Emotion Expression, Suppression, and Cardiovascular Consequences Between Black and White Americans in the Midlife in the United States (MIDUS) Study.**

Psychosom Med. 2024 Nov-Dec 01;86(9):748-757. PMID: [39412291](#)

Using data from two time periods of a study of Black and White Americans in midlife, “Black Americans reported engaging in expressive suppression [“the act of masking facial giveaways in order to hide a current emotional state”] more frequently than White Americans...was associated with higher systolic blood pressure only for Black Americans.”

Gilliam HC, Martinez-Torteya C, Carney JR, et al.  
**"My Cross to Bear": Mothering in the Context of Intimate Partner Violence Among Pregnant Women in Mexico.**  
 Violence Against Women. 2024:10778012241289433. PMID: [39397667](#)

"The current study examined the complex intersection between IPV and the cultural understandings of family and motherhood. Qualitative data gathered from pregnant and/or IPV-exposed women and IPV service providers in urban northern Mexico...focus group data revealed the detrimental impact of cultural norms that prioritize the relationship with women's partners, marriage, and family above women's dignity. Participants also identified ways that values regarding motherhood function as motivation for women to pursue a life without violence."

Theme	Subtheme	Annotation
Prioritization of marriage above women's dignity	Pressure to remain in the relationship	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- My cross/bearing difficulty without complaint</li> <li>- Intergenerational violence against women normalizes IPV</li> <li>- Women's primary or expected role as dedication to the family and spouse</li> <li>- Criticisms of women who seek a life outside of the home</li> </ul>
	Service provider's perceptions of cultural factors that discourage separation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Cultural stigma/"mitos"</li> <li>- Religion as a risk factor for IPV</li> <li>- Women with children are unwanted by new partners</li> <li>- Desire to preserve the traditional family unit</li> </ul>

Sharifnia AM, Bulut H, Ali P, Rogers M.  
**Muslim Women's Experiences of Domestic Violence and Abuse: A Meta-Ethnography of Global Evidence.**  
 Trauma Violence Abuse. 2024:15248380241286836. PMID: [39425490](#)

"While Muslim women share many commonalities with non-Muslim women in their experiences of DVA, they also encounter unique challenges rooted in cultural expectations, social pressures, and religious interpretations. Patriarchy and gender norms are critically influential, and religion plays a dual role, sometimes serving as a source of strength and coping, while at other times being misused to justify or perpetuate abuse. The review underscores the importance of addressing the specific barriers faced by Muslim women, such as cultural stigmas, the influence of extended family dynamics, and the misinterpretation of religious teachings that endorse patriarchal norms. It also emphasizes the need for culturally sensitive support services that recognize the distinct needs of Muslim women."

## Perpetrators

Steely Smith MK, Ten-Bensel T.  
**Sexual Grooming Behavior and Processes of Women Who Commit Sexual Offenses Against Children.**  
 J Interpers Violence. 2024;39(21-22):4526-48. PMID: [38494788](#)

For the present study, we examined the nature of sexual grooming and processes exhibited by a sample of 50 women convicted of sexual offenses against a child...to obtain trust, conceal, and prolong the sexual abuse...most of the women in this study made no mention of being involved in the community or affiliated with children's organizations. In most cases, these women were friends or acquaintances of family members...women targeted victims who were vulnerable and experiencing dysfunctional home lives, had little social support, and low self-esteem...these women utilized a specific traumatic event or hardship to build trust with their victims."

Almeida B, Gomes H, Carvalho J.  
**The Mediating Role of Rape Myths in the Relationship Between the Use of Hentai Pornography and Sexually Aggressive Strategies: A Study with College Students.**  
 J Interpers Violence. 2024 Oct 10:8862605241286004. PMID: [39387161](#)

For 906 male and female college students, "the frequency of hentai pornography use predicts sexually aggressive behaviors in male and female participants. The endorsement of rape myths mediated the relationship between the frequency of hentai use and sexually aggressive behavior in both genders and the relationship between the intensity of hentai use and sexually aggressive behavior in men." From [Psychology Today article](#): Hentai pornography is "porn that comes in cartoons, anime, or Manga format, and it's one of the most popular kinds of porn for Millennials, young adults, and children...rise in popularity is due to unlimited sexual fantasies and highly exaggerated sex acts available through this format...understanding of healthy sexuality can be distorted as imagery of sexual violence, abuse, and degradation are merged with entertainment."



# Police and Court Systems

Fallik S, Branscum CC, Content C.

## **Voluntary Victim Intoxication in Sexual Assault State Statutes: A Content Analysis.**

Violence Against Women. 2024:10778012241292288. PMID: [39449668](#)

“This study explored state sexual assault laws across the United States of America. The results indicate that there exist significant shortcomings in the interpretation of and evidentiary requirements in voluntary victim intoxication cases. Policy implications from these results are discussed in the hopes of providing voluntarily intoxicated sexual assault victims greater access to justice.”

Maier SL.

## **Advocates' Perception of the Secondary Victimization of Rape Survivors by Law Enforcement, the Legal System, and Hospital Professionals.**

Violence Against Women. 2024:10778012241292260. PMID: [39440399](#)

“Data from interviews with 41 U.S. advocates provide a comprehensive perspective of secondary victimization. Most advocates perceive that rape survivors face secondary victimization because they are doubted or blamed, face repeated questioning, feel left out of the legal processes, experience invasive evidence collection, and do not receive the desired legal outcome. Advocates share their ways to reduce secondary victimization, such as preparing, empowering, and listening to survivors.”

Morlat PV, Alison L.

## **Understanding "Childhood Poly-Victimization" to help uncover abuse during child investigative interviewing.**

Frontiers in psychology. 2024;15:1395940. PMID: [39351110](#)

“Our findings highlight the need for a more theoretically coherent definition of childhood poly-victimization. Questions regarding number of abuses, time consideration (past year vs. lifetime), mental health and severity of abuse should be addressed...A new definition of ‘Childhood Poly-Victimization’ is proposed by the authors as well as a ‘Decision Tree for Identifying Childhood Poly-Victimization’ designed to be used by law enforcement during child investigative interviews.”

# Providers

Nakajima A.

## **Incorporating Teaching of Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) and Trauma- and Violence-Informed Care (TVIC) into Medical Education Curricula.**

J Obstet Gynaecol Can. 2024:102672. PMID: [39343138](#)

Author discusses the principles of trauma-and-violence-informed care with regards to IPV, and how such principles can be included into medical education and clinical care. “The Society of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists of Canada has developed an [online course](#) (\$) to better enable providers to extend a universal TVIC approach.”

Howard C, Silva SG, Waldrop J, et al.

## **A Lethality Assessment Program in the Emergency Department: Program Implementation and Evaluation.**

J Emerg Nurs. 2024 Oct 4:S0099-1767(24)00249-6. PMID: [39365193](#)

“Intimate partner violence assessment and linkage to services remain inconsistent in health care settings. This program aimed to implement and evaluate a lethality assessment program, a nurse-led screening and prevention program for intimate partner violence homicide in an emergency department that partnered with a local community agency...Fourteen lethality screens were completed, with 13 indicating high intimate partner violence homicide danger. Eight victims received 20 services (1-5/person) from the local community organization: emergency shelter, safety planning, legal aid, and domestic violence protection order.” Barriers to implementation included time, privacy, training, and access to screening forms. Facilitators included champions, resources to allow for implementation, and prompts.

Sahu N, Patil PS, A., Longkumer I.

## **Understanding and Treating Nightmares: A Comprehensive Review of Psychosocial Strategies for Adults and Children.**

Cureus. 2024;16(9):e70044. PMID: [39449955](#)

“Nightmares are distressing dreams that evoke strong negative emotions, such as fear or anxiety, often leading to waking from sleep and subsequent sleep disruption. They are prevalent across various age groups, with significant psychological and physiological health implications. This review explores the nature of nightmares, distinguishing them from other sleep disturbances like night terrors and sleep paralysis. It examines the prevalence of nightmares in children and adults, highlighting their impact on mental health and daily functioning. The review also emphasizes the importance of addressing nightmares through effective treatment strategies.”

Constantian MB, Zaborek N.

**Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs) in 252 Board-Certified Plastic Surgeons: Prevalences, ACE Clustering, and Effects on Adult Health and Behaviors, Including Self-Defined Depression, Work Addiction, and Burnout.**

Aesthet Surg J. 2024 Oct 17:sjae214. PMID: [39417477](#)

From a survey of 252 board-certified plastic surgeons (72% men, 28% women), “42% of plastic surgeons had 1 or more ACEs; 9.9% had 4 or more. Emotional abuse was 2 times higher than the control CDC/Kaiser population, though other ACEs were lower. Gender differences existed: women suffered more sexual abuse (17% vs. 8%), physical neglect (7% vs. 1%), violence against their mothers (7% vs. 2%), and self-defined burnout (32% vs. 17%). Total ACEs predicted autoimmune disorders, chronic pain/fatigue, self-defined depression, irritable bowel, antidepressant/anxiolytic use, alcohol abuse, >3 marriages, >10 sexual partners, sex and work addiction, eating disorders, and self-defined burnout. Emotional abuse predicted alcohol abuse. Sexual abuse predicted sex addiction. Emotional neglect predicted autoimmune disease, antidepressant/anxiolytic use, eating disorder, and work addiction. Physical neglect predicted chronic fatigue/chronic pain, depression, and burnout...Adverse childhood experiences occurred in 42% of our 252-member plastic surgeon cohort and predicted 13 adult illnesses and self-harming behaviors that can impair surgeons' lives and performances. Recognition may facilitate their recognition and treatment.”

## Prevention

Alfano CA, Rech ME, Harmouch S, Gallagher MW, Zhang Y.

**Sleep and adjustment in foster environments for toddlers and preschoolers (SAFE-T): Efficacy of a trauma-informed sleep intervention for young children in foster care.**

Child Abuse Negl. 2024;157:107083. PMID: [39405652](#)

“From a randomized controlled trial of Sleep and Adjustment in Foster Environments for Toddlers and Preschoolers (SAFE-T), a telehealth-delivered, trauma-informed sleep intervention for children in or adopted from foster care...Results indicated improvements in multiple sleep outcomes at post-intervention and three months later, including nighttime sleep duration, nighttime awakenings, and overall sleep problems...Several secondary outcomes, including child emotional and behavior problems and parenting stress, also improved considerably.”

Chen Y, Zhong D, Roby E, Canfield C, Mendelsohn A.

**Pediatric Mental Health Prevention Programs in Primary Care.**

Pediatr Clin North Am. 2024;71(6):1087-99. PMID: [39433380](#)

“The authors reviewed 6 innovative methods in pediatric care that have helped address issues and amplify intervention efforts focused on children's mental health...For better prevention outcomes, future clinical practice should incorporate a broader engagement of family members, especially the father, and integrate strategies addressing perinatal maternal mental health, such that children's mental health risks can be mitigated before birth.”

Hiscock H, Kabir A, Honisett S, et al.

**Identifying Service, Research and Policy priorities for preventing the impacts of family adversity on children's mental health.**

Aust N Z J Public Health. 2024;48(5):100184. PMID: [39217838](#)

“The objective of this study was to develop Service, Research and Policy priorities to prevent the impact of family adversity on child mental health...Service priorities included establishing intersectoral hubs for children and families and early childhood nurse home-visiting programs.”

Kinsey J, La Charite J, Russ S, Schickedanz A.

**Perinatal interventions to prevent Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs): A scoping review.**

PLoS One. 2024;19(10):e0307441. PMID: [39446908](#)

From a research review on prevention of ACEs during the perinatal period, “Interventions with the strongest evidence based on study quality and reported outcomes were co-parenting programs designed to improve the quality and function of the co-parenting relationship, home visiting interventions, and integrative health interventions incorporating baby massage and/or yoga. Half of effective interventions were secondary prevention focused.”

Kitano M, van der Does FHS, Saito T, et al.

**Self-compassion as a protective factor against post traumatic stress symptoms induced by ACEs.**

J Psychiatr Res. 2024;180:204-12. PMID: [39442323](#)

For 752 new recruits of the Japan Air Self-Defense Force, self-compassion was significantly negatively associated with PTSD symptoms, and ACEs were negatively associated with self-compassion. “Further research should explore educational interventions to enhance self-compassion among individuals with ACEs to mitigate PTSD symptoms.”

## Researchers

Coleman O, Baldwin JR, Moffitt TE, et al.

### **Why do prospective and retrospective measures of childhood maltreatment differ? Qualitative analyses in a cohort study.**

Child Abuse Negl. 2024;157:107070. PMID: [39366249](#)

“This study explores potential sources of disagreement between prospective [given by caregivers about children] and retrospective [given later by teens themselves] measures of maltreatment.” Authors felt discrepancies arose from “teens highlighting reasons for why maltreatment went undetected or was not adequately responded to prospectively; challenges with retrospective measures that highlight difficulties with openness and accuracy of self-reports; and differences in appraisals of violence or distressing childhood experiences between the two groups that might lead to new or omitted retrospective reports.”

Marsden J, Saunders L, Harman JJ.

### **Pilot study of parental alienation items in the adverse childhood experiences scale.**

J Affect Disord. 2024;367:715-44. PMID: [39245223](#)

For 231 undergraduate students, 60% reported at least one ACE. In testing 4 possible questions regarding parental alienation, one significantly outperformed the other three on validity – “Do you have a parent or caregiver that you often feel you want nothing to do with? Or a parent or caregiver who you dislike and would rather not spend any time with, while at the same time prefer to be with your other parent?” “The new item correlated significantly with the other existing items, but not enough to indicate that it was too similar...the new PA item factored significantly with existing ACEs, suggesting the capture of an additional adverse childhood experience.”

Park S, Woo H, Tekkas-Kerman K.

### **Development and Initial Validation of a Scale to Measure Social Abuse in Intimate Partner Relationships.**

J Interpers Violence. 2024;8862605241287805. PMID: [39450705](#)

“Social abuse represents a distinct form of intimate partner violence characterized by intentional violations of a victim's social rights and inherent need to belong. This is achieved by tactics such as severing, interfering with, and surveilling the victim's social connections as well as limiting their social participation...potentially causing adverse mental health outcomes and failure to seek help.

This study aimed to develop and validate the Social Abuse Scale (SAS) to measure social abuse in intimate partner relationships.”

Tarzia L, Brown C, McLindon E, Hegarty K.

### **Development and Validation of the Intimate Partner Sexual Violence Scale (IPSVS): A Multi-Dimensional Scale to Measure Sexual Violence in Intimate Relationships.**

J Interpers Violence. 2024;8862605241287803. PMID: [39410787](#)

“This article describes the development of a new multi-dimensional measurement tool--the Intimate Partner Sexual Violence Scale (IPSVS)...Exploratory factor analysis revealed 3 factors – ‘Dominance and humiliation’, ‘Emotional coercion’, and ‘Aggressive indifference’...These domains highlight that different perpetrator motivations may underlie different types of IPSV, challenging the predominant classification of IPSV according to severity or level of physical harm. The IPSVS has the potential to dramatically improve measurement of sexual violence in intimate relationships.”

## Other of Interest

Rafin R, Dehingia N, Plazaola-Castaño J, Raj A.

### **Rapid surveys on violence against women in crisis contexts: decision-making guidance based on the UN Women Rapid Gender Assessment surveys on violence against women during COVID-19.**

The Lancet Global health. 2024;12(11):e1899-e904. PMID: [39424577](#)

“Rapid surveys or assessments offer the possibility to collect data in contexts where classic data collection is not feasible (such as health, humanitarian, or climate crises) and when evidence-based urgent action is needed to mitigate the effects of the crisis. Until the past 5 years, rapid surveys were not widely used...In recent years, and particularly during the COVID-19 global pandemic, UN Women led the piloting and implementation of such surveys in various countries. We use our experiences from this work and other studies to offer concrete decision-making guidance--in the form of a checklist--for whether to conduct rapid surveys on violence against women in crisis contexts.”